Title-

Proposed Budget	1.11
January 1, 1960 to December 31, 1960	or start
Personnel Granding Hochings	professo memos
Personnel Budget Dersonnel Budget Senior staff, microbiology summer salaries for visible Instructor, 12 months Technical Assistants Secretary 7% doru for fringe benefits for Reductor technomic secretary	\$ 4,000 9,000 4,000 3,000 \$20,000 21,700
Training stipends	
Senior postdoctoral fellow (1) Predoctoral fellows (2) Postdoctoral fellow (1) Teaching assistant (1)	\$ 7,500 4,000 5,000 2,000 18,500
Permanent equipment	18,300 40000
Warburg manometer; fraction collector; refrigerated centrifuge; counter and scaler; colorimeters, other	\$26,000
Consumable supplies	
Glassware, chemicals, radioactive tracers, animals	\$ 8, 200
Travel trainees	900
Other expenses	
Tuition and fees of predoctoral trainees Office supplies, telephone, hourly help, books and journals, publication costs (trainees)	\$ 2,000 4,500 \$ 6,200 6,500
SUBTOTAL	\$19,800 \$4,600 81,600
Indirect costs	\$4,700 X1,000
(8% overhead (excluding \$26,000 for permanent equipment)	\$ 4,304 4,4 4 8
TOTAL	\$84, 104 252) 86,04
1 st additional year 65,000 1 65,000 1 65,000 1 65,000	
yth " 65,000	

I. Proposed Program

Department at M. I. T. a teaching program in Microbiology aimed at fulfilling what we think will be special needs of microbiologists in the next next decade. We wish to applies teaching and research training around the concepts of cellular physiology and molecular organization of the cell.

Assuming that the task of biology as a science is to explain the organization of living matter at all levels (molecular, cellular, organismic, taxonomic), we propose to develop the structural and functional approach emphasizing simplicity and unity of pattern rather than complexity and diversity.

diversity.

We plan to introduce the student first, in a generalized way,
to the properties and functions of living matter - composition, energetics,
nutrition, growth, regulation, reproduction, and variation - and then to
present groups of organisms as stations of the problem of maintenance of biological organization under specific evolutionary circumstances.

This approach is suitable for the training of microbiologists who plan to use microorganisms for the solution of basic biological

problems. It is also especially suitable for introducing to biology

persons whose basic training has been in physics, and chemistry, as well as fraction, basic training in molecular fractory to pursue already fraction. It makes it possible to utilize as training materials, for complementary purposes, both true microorganisms and animal or plant cells handled as microorganisms. The recent work of Eagle, Puck, and others has provided tools for utilizing this newer aspect of microbiology; yet, metazoan cell microbiology has seldom been made an integral part of the teaching of microbiology in the way we plan to use it because of traditional separation of interest, and because the microbiology has seldom been utilized as one of the main areas for training biologists.

cells is culture into a common teaching program/will do justice to the heuristic value of microbial studies in biology and will also dispose of optimistic over-simplifications. Feedbacks between the study of microbes the study and that of isolated cells from uk multipellular organisms should be mutual and equally beneficial.

Experience in some departments has shown that students trained as microbiologists by a program centering on molecular biology

easily the

and cellular physiology can later master applied areas of microbiology without # need for extensive formal training in those areas.

The proposed program requires a great deal of emphasis a most, and preparation in basic science. M.I.T. should provide sixth who wally favorable environment. Coupled with strong programs in molecular biology, enzymology, genetics, and biophysics, this teaching of microbiology should provide a group of trainees equipped to teach cellular biology as well as microbiology and to apply the methods of cellular biology to the study of problems such as cancer, cellular immunity, and virus research.

- B. Training Plan: Training in microbiology at M.I.T. is just beginning, so that we start with a clean slate. We plan to establish as basic courses:
- (1) Microbiology (prerequisite: General Biochemistry) covering the composition, energetics, nutrition, growth, variation, and cellular organization of microbial cells, especially bacteria.
- (2) Experimental Microbiology: A laboratory course on the manipulations and measurements proper to microbiology; including

isolation, cultivation, analysis and functional studies on bacteria, other microbes, and mammalian cells in vitro.

(3) Microbial Physiology: The study of cellular functions,

permeability,
especially growth, biosynthesis, metabolism, regulation, and sexuality
as revealed in microorganisms and other cells studied as microorganisms.

Microbial Gentics and

(4) Virology: The relation of viruses to cells and to cellular the cellular sentices and the study of cellular sentices and cellular function.

Courses (1) and (2) will be open to advanced undergraduates; the other courses, as well as seminars and research courses, will be for graduate students only.

The teaching of these courses will be done than by a staff consisting of three senior professors, plus one or two junior staff members.

We plan to add to the senior staff one person whose main adsearch interest.

Is microbial physiology. There is being established a Committee on

Microbiology, consisting of the microbiology teaching staff plus other members of the Department, including at least one member from biophysics and one from biochemistry. This Committee will organize and supervise the program of the trainees.

we propose to provide training at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels. The predoctoral trainees, graduate students with presumably various backgrounds, will receive training in mathematics, where the physics, chemistry, genetics, cytology, and biophysics, in addition to microbiology. Emphasis will be more on thorough training than on speed of obtaining a degree. Postdoctoral trainees will be encouraged to come of the area of mathematics, much and the provided to include among the postdoctoral trainees several medical problems.

Since biophysics, biochemistry, cytochemistry and molecular biology are all located in the same Department, and since the
teaching of microbiology is being undertaken as part of the Department's
integrated program, our trainees will have the benefit of a first-calss
setup in basic science applied to biology. They will have intimate association, advice, and supervision from leading experts in various fields, for
example, Professors Buchanan, Hall, Levinthal, Rich, Schmitt, and
Sizer. In fact, we hope that our trained microbiologists will be equally
at home in all aspects of molecular biology.

Our trainees will take part in the teaching program. We milesticky expect all predoctoral trainees to spend some time as teaching assistants, while the postdoctoral trainees will cooperate in the supervision of graduate students and in advanced teaching programs.

In the first year, we should probably have only two postdoctoral and three predoctoral trainees supported by the training grant. Other graduate students and postdoctoral fellows will be supported as teaching assistants, research assistants, or research associates. In following years, we plan to expand this training program to support additional trainees. The sum requested specifically for trainee stipends in the following years will be \$30,000 (not including tuition).

II. Staff and Facilities

A. Staff

- 1. S. E. Luria, Professor of Microbiology
- 2. B. Magasanik, Professor of Microbiology, starting 1/1/602
- 3. Associate Professor of Microbiology (to be appointed) of starting July 1, 1960.
- 4. Instructor (to be appointed) of starting January 1, 1960,